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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

# LEMBERG SAVED; TEUTONS BROKEN AT TWO POINTS

Gen. Linsinger Met by Russian Armies and Driven Back Ten Miles to Dneister River After Furious Battle-Engagement, Started with Artillery Action, Was Completed with Bayonet-Eight Thousand Prisoners Taken-Gen. Mackensen, in Conflict at Mosciska, Forced to Retire

## **AUSTRIA CLAIMS VICTORY**

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, June 11.-Two huge Austro-German armies have been so

defeated by the Russians and Lemberg, for the time being, is safe. The forces of Gen. Linsinger, which crossed the Dniester cost of Stryj

and advanced ten miles to the Lemberg Railway, have been driven back to the river there to reform their shattered front. The German center in great strength under Gen. Von Mackensen, which

advanced due east from Przemysl, has been met by the Russians at Mosciska, halted and swept back a distance of four miles with losses which. unofficial dispatches state will run far into the thousands. Both Berlin and Vienna ignore this fighting. "The situation is un-

changed," says the German war office in an official statement received here by wireless tonight. The words are echoed by the Austrian report. The Russian general state however, relates at considerable length the

story of the Muscovite successes. And private dispatches from persons in semi-official circles in Petrograd give the details of the victories by which the Czar's forces have halted, for a time at least, the Teuton advance the activities of Stahl and his insti in Galicia-halted and swept it back.

AND MOUNTAIN TOWN

Troops Seize Austrian Position.

Progress Toward Tolmino.

Rome, June 11.-By an advance of six-

een miles from Ampeso the Italian Ai-

village of Plocken. The position was car-

ried after an advance through Plocken

of the Gulf of Trieste, having already

occupied Gradisza have firmly establish-

Official statements from Gen. Cadorni

Publication of a detailed description

stacles has been installed to protect

the work being done by Serbian and

work has been thrown up to block the

the Italians had penetrated further into

has been razed and the trees employed to

Between Sagrado and Rubbia, whe

the river is fifteen hundred yards wide,

the Austrians are expected to make their

Large masked batteries have been

planted to protect the passage, and be

hind the guns, many deep, have been

erected strongly protected paralle

TURKS DRIVEN FROM HEIGHTS

Maidos and Take 700 Prisoners.

Athens, June 11.-Reports from

Mitylene state that the allies after

successive attacks have succeeded in

Maidos and have captured 700 Turkish

Fighting in the Maidos section cor

tinues flercely, the allies maintaining

contact with the Turks both day and

night. Eight of the allies' aeroplanes

flew over the firing lines during the

Paris, June 11 .- The positions of th

Anglo-French allies. in the Dards-

nelles' sphere of operations have been

materially strengthened, it is officially

announced by the ministry of marine

prisoners.

most, determined stand on the Isonzo.

The forces of Linsinger, which effected a crossing of the Dniester at Zuarawana, east of Stryj, found lit-+ tle opposition to their advance. It is ITALIANS TAKE PASS believed that at first this action was merely a mask to the main assault on the river lines on the Ugartsberg By Advance of Sixteen Miles, Alpine originated in the office of Boy-Ed, the front. But finding little opposition the Teutons swept forward, on a front of some width, as far as the railway which runs southeast from Lemberg and which naturally was of great importance to the Russians.

Win by Bayonet.

Czar's forces. There was no artillery fighting on the part of the Russian The Slavs poured volley after volley into the ranks of their foe and then swept forward with the The Teutons fell back. hastily, leaving nearly \$,000 prisoners doned seventeen heavy guns and forty-

ing along the Przemysl-Lemberg Railway came up to the Russian positions the fortifications for defensive purposes. at Mosciska. After a heavy bombard- On this front the Austrian losses have ment the Teutons swept forward to been the heaviest so far reported. Bethe attacks. They stormed up to the tween 8,000 and 10,000 killed and wound-Russian wire entanglements when, at ed and captured are claimed by the Italpoint blank range the Slavs emptied lans. Five hundred Austrians surrendered their carbines into the close-packed in the fighting near Caporetto. ranks. The gray billows of men wavlead Again and again they swept seriously weakened and that the enemy forward and each time were swept is retreating. back, their losses mounting into the thousands. Despite a night bombard- the defense prepared by the Austrians bement in which asphyxiating shells tween Monfalcone and Trieste, written were used the Germans were unable by a correspondent who has just arrived burg-American line, Koenig admitted this to advance, and many were driven from the front, is now permitted by the back a distance estimated unofficially

#### 2.000 Made Prisoners.

In Ugartzberg section on the Dniester the Russians also claim a success of Prsoeeco, Contonello and Santa Croce. o some proportions, 2,000 prisoners having

should the Germans now break through way from Monfalcone, the point at which at Mosciska they would be brought to a standstill before the Russian positions in the Grodek Lakes region. Linsingen's advance from the southwest threatened barricade the roads. the rear of these positions, but his forces it is believed are definitely halted, for a while at least. The Germans are now believed to be waiting for re-enforcements, their losses being extremely heavy. As far as dispatching any forces from the east to the west this part of their supposed program is said to be definitely off.

Vienna tonight reported an advance for the troops of Gen. Pflanzer toward the Dniester. These forces, advancing from the Pruth are said to have driven the Russians from their defenses near Ober-

Only desultory fighting is reported from the Courtland, both German and Russians declaring that enemy attacks were occupying two heights' dominating

## CRUISER REPORTED SUNK.

British Deny Austrian Submarine

Sent Warship Down. Vienna, June 11.-A small British cruiser of the Liverpool type was sunk on attacks. Wednesday in the Adriatic Sea by the Austrian submarine No. 4, which had teamed from its base in the Adriatic around the southern end of Italy. The British warship, which was protected by six torpedo-boat destroyers, was sent to Turkish prisoners state that the anni. The submarine No. 4 is com

Palatka, Fla., June II.—Clyde Stover, a negro, was hanged at noos today for th murder of Horace S. and Alonso Gard ner, of North Adams, Mass. The execu June 11.-The admiralty this

Lusitania Affidavits Obtained Through German Secret Service.

ARREST MAY BE MADE

Prominent Member of the Kaiser's Sleuth Corps Mentioned.

GRAND JURY HEARING IS OF

Gustav Stahl Did Not Go Aboard Lusitania, According to Testimony.

ered by Federal agents and United States davits of Gustav Stahl and others sub pitted to the State Department to prov that the Lucitudia was a warship wer man secret service. Evidence imp

the Federal government is now pretty thoroughly informed as to the German secret service operations, which were be gun soon after the war. These operation lead directly to the office of Capt. Boy Ed. naval attache of the German Embassy at Il Broadway. Proof is now i the hands of the authorities that the plan upon in view of the captain's official po-

Probing German Plot.

pine troops operating in the Carnic Alpa Pass, which cuts the border here and jury today major developments could not On the Isonzo front the Italian forces he expected until the first of the week advancing on Tolmino are making prog-As showing the lack of foundation for ress through Predil Pass, while another the Stahl affidavits and the extent to column moving along the northern shores which the conspiracy went, the words of A. Baker, of the Rureau of In vestigation of the Department of Jus mering at Gorizia. The division which tice, are significant:

"Everything goes to show that Stahl ed themselves there and are improving never went aboard the Lusitania as the companion of Leach. It appears from information at hand that he did not ever know how to get to the Lusitania's

Stabl a Stool Pigeon

Investigations by persons having no official connection with the case resulted ered and melted before the hail of confirm reports that the Austrians have in the discovery today that Paul Koenig against whom United States Attorney Marshall's grand jury proceedings are directed, employed Gustav Stahl as "stool pigeon." Through his lawyer. Ed ward Sandford, counsel for the Ham today. Mr. Sandford denied knowing any thing of any money paid by Koenig for From Trieste to Nabresina an elaborate stool-pigeon work and denied emphaticalsystem of trenches with barbed wire ob- ly that Stahl had been paid for making his own affidavit concerning the Lusitania

retting others. At the Hamburg-American line offices Russian prisoners. An important earth- it was first denied, then admitted, that Coenig has any connection there. Mr. Sandford explained that Koenig conducts the Hamburg-American line secret serv-Austrian territory. Here the pine forest ice department and that while searching for a man who used to live at 20 Leroy street he had met Stahl, a lodger at that address. Stahl was employed as a "stor pigeon," and while working for Koenig. Mr. Sandford explained, told of convers tions he had had with a steward by the name of Leach and of going aboard th

> Lusitania to see the guns. "Natural Steps Taken."

"At first Mr. Koenig put no faith it the stories at all," Mr. Sandford explained But Stahl was persistent and finally Mr. Koenig conducted an investigation as a result of which he believed Stahl's statements to be true. I will not go further into the process by which the affidavits reached the German Embassy for the natural steps were taken." Mr. Sandford denied that there was an

nnection between the Boy-Ed office and Koenig's work as a detective. He said he was not representing Stahl.

While Mr. Sandford was talking, Per Genig was announced. Mr. Bandre greed that his client should be int

"Is it true that you are a fugitive fro



HE'S OUT AGAIN

who visit the fountain expres

deep sympathy, realising that the

silent mourner may feel the ef-

fects of the resignation. About

its neck is tied a tiny black crepe

and over its bend rests a placard

bearing the inscription, "Died

CREW OF THE EITEL ESCAPES.

Navy Yard.

The Department of Justice made pub-

ic a letter yesterday from Collector of

Internal Revenue Hamilton at Norfolk

vard there of Lieut. Brauer and mem-

bers of the crew of the interned German

inderstood that the officer and seamen

State Department officials view the dis-

cape of the missing men. Officials re-

called that the Russian government dur-

ing the Russo-Japanese war returned to

PRICE FOR BULGAR PRACE.

Continued Neutrality.

interned Russian naval officers who

urkey Offers Territory for

in consideration for continued

left this country.

have left the United States.

ans Slip Away from Norfolk

It's a bottle of grape juice.

June 8, 1915,"

glassy expression, has been standing in the heart of the city since Tuesday night silently bearing witness to the resignstion of William Jennings Bryan Regiments on Mexican Borfrom the Secretaryship of State. a seeking relief from the der to Be Held in Readibeat at a soda fountain in the ness for Emergency. It mourns because it fears hav-Mr. Bryan's act. Many of those

TRANSFER IS POSTPONED

Gen. Funston Advises War Department Against Sending Soldiers to Islands.

The action of the War Department is ancelling orders transferring three regiments of infantry now on the Mexican border to the Philippines Indicates in by the Browns. striking fashion that the government is looking forward to the possibility of the use of American troops in Mexico. The United States now has 17,000 troops on the border, and it has been decided that

announcing the escape from the navy ling the order sending three of the borconverted cruiser Eitel Friederich. It is der regiments to the Philippines was isclosure with regret, realizing that a advised the department that it would neasure of responsibility for preventing be unwise to reduce the border forces in the interned Germans from participating view of the possibility that the government might be compeled at some time further in the war rests upon this government. It is not felt, however, that in the near future to send troops to this responsibility extends to the point Mexico to guard supplies forwarded to where this government is liable to a that country for the relief of starving claim for damages on the part of the allied governments for allowing the es-

Border Forces to Remain The possibility that such a step might

were sent out Thursday night, announce ing that all regiments now on the bor der will remain there until further no tice. This means that the border army local exhibitors for the privilege of German and British governments to in this connection, only one hypothesis is will be maintained at its present strength displaying this picture first in Wash-

The original order, which was suspend Paris, June 11.—It is learned from tiations as the result of which Turkey expected to code territory along Infantry, whose terms of duty in the ingtonians. see have expired.

While War Department officials d ion in Mexico to be one of the proba

Woman Asks \$5:000 Damages, Alleging Defendants Used Defamatory Language. Mrs. Nellie L. Pennington, of 927

cause and uttered defamatory statements concerning her.

Mrs. Pennington alleges that the Browns were talking to a third person in their backyard on May 9 and during the conversation the Browns stated that "Nellie Pennington sat out front and showed her legs." Mrs. Pennington cites several other statements which she alleges were made

Mrs. Pennington says the charges against her were dismissed. Through Attorneys Gibbs L. Baker and Sidney F. Taliaferro she asks for \$5,00 damages.

### PILMS WIN WILSON'S NIECE.

Vale to Appear Miss Margaret Vale, piece of Presi dent Woodrow Wilson, has entered the

"movie" world. She has been engaged to appear in a series of photoplays, the first of which is entitled ask the United States to initiate such "Was He a Coward?" Before her excursion into filmland

Miss Vale established an enviable record in the drama, having appeared in viewed in German quarters yesterday, it the leading roles of many of the foremost stage successes of the past few

"Was He a Coward?" is described as domestic and heart story full of the department to issue orders, which thrills and daring escapades and gives of submarine activities on the part Miss Vale opportunity to display her of Germany, it is declared, would the versatility.

ington. The scramble has been won sition as expressed in the notes of son Mr. Bryan desired to get out of the by Tom Moore, who will show his ed by telegraph, directed that the Ninth feature at his Garden Theater June and Fifteenth Cavalry and the Twenty- 27 and 28. Miss Vale has been gues seventh Infantry, which are in Texas, at many notable social functions durshould start for the Philippines July 5, ing her frequent engagements here August 5 and September 5, respectively, and in view of her popularity here and in view of her popularity here They were to relieve the Seventh and her appearance in films is being Bighth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth awaited with much interest by Wash-

### ALBANIA "A REPUBLIC."

# BRYAN BIDS FOR AID OF GERMAN SENTIMENT IN U.S.

Seeks to Purge Himself of Treachery in "Appeal" to Hyphenated Americans—Tells in Advance What Wilson Intends to Do in Regard to Great Britain and Supports Dernburg-Bernstorff Contention Pertaining to Separation of Passengers from Ammunition Cargoes—Reason for Resignation Still a Secret.

## BARES CABINET SECRETS

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

William Jennings Bryan started out last night in an effort to purge himself of treachery against his chief and doubtful patriotism toward his

To do this he issued a remarkable "appeal" to the hyphenated Genmans-it will be remembered that President Wilson in his Philadelphia speech had knocked the hyphen out of American citizenship—and then started out to tell in advance just what the President intends to do in regard to Great Britain.

He announced definitely that President Wilson intends to insist upon observance of the rights of our shipping on the part of Great Britain, a tipping of the diplomatic hand of this government which cannot but embarrass it in its dealings both with Great Britain and Germany, and which was evidently perpetrated by Mr. Bryan-still under the thinly veiled guise of supporting the President by forcing him to do something against his judgment-in the hope that it might influence the German foreign office in its reception of President Wilson's note of yesterday.

That the deluge of criticism which met, first, Mr. Bryan's resignation mder fire, and, second, his Judas-like statement published yesterday has

# U. S. TO INSIST KAISER

With the President's submarine note ow before the German government and people. Washington settled back yesterday to a wait of two weeks or nore than it is expected necessarily nust elapse before the reply of Germany is received. There was a visible

are pointed to in pro-German quarters as affording the basis for an expectation that Germany will be found meeting the demands of the United States on the Ingraham street northwest, yesterday submarine issues. One is the President's from ammunition cargoes. entered suit in the District Supreme offer to transmit to Great Britain any- After painstakingly and clearly setting Court against Charles H. and Ellen thing that Germany may wish to com- out the rights of the United States and at 925 Ingraham street, charging that second is the President's statement askthe Browns had her arrested without ing that the German government take action "in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships." In the former they see an opportunity for the beginning of mediation; in the

second they claim to see a more specific limitation of his demands solely to American lives and American ships than was contained in the note of May 15. It has long been understood that the chief aim of the German Ambassador in this situation was to draw the United States into attempting to strike a bargain between Germany and Great Britain. Will Not Speak for Germany. Officials took pains to call atten-

ion to the fact that the United States oes not offer to speak for Germany; offers only to transmit to Great Britin what Germany may have to say to the latter government. Officials are nclined to the opinion that Germany will not respond to the invitation speak directly to Great Britain, but w on the other hand, indulge in much talk of her desire for exchanges and again

Attention was called to the fact that favorably as this offer seemed to be should not be taken to mean that affords Germany a means for side-step ping the issues on which the United States has called her to account.

Only if accompanied by a suspensie United States permit any negotiations that might be set up between the May 15 and June 9.

admitted that this offer is likely to the United States of contraband and passenger traffic. There is little inlication in official quarters, however that these proposals will be any mor acceptable to the United States in the mediate future than they were when first put forth following the sinks of the Lusitania The majority opinon seems to be that only a guarantee by Germany that she will have her fore the note was publis narines act in accordance with the law of visit and search will assure the United States government that the rights of Americans will not be vio-

had its effect is to be seen from the statements contained in his "appeal" OBEY LAW OF WARFARE to German-Americans. In this anouncement he indorses every stand and principle which the President supports, reiterates much that the President said in explaining in his last note why it was imposible to submit the Lusitania matter to inrelaxation of the tension of the last ternational arbitration, and then, week or so as deficials resilised that having laboriously hoisted himself to E SHOWED HER LEG for the present this government can the high plane taken by the Presi-Two features of the President's note dent, thuds to earth again by supporting the Bernstorff-Dernburg-von Jagow contention that the United States should separate passengers

been violated, he graciously offers to

Further Into the Mire.

But Mr. Bryan's desire to lighten the stain of treachery on his mantle was not so great as his fanatic scalousness in the cause nearest his heart-the prevention of war-so he floundered further into the mire by disclosing secrets of the Cabinet room and making a palpable bid to German sentiment in this country to get behind him in starting a back-fire behind the President. In order to play no favorites, Mr. Bryan wants the back-fire beand the foreign office, too, indicating his ntimate grasp of the mental operations f the war lords in Berlin.

But in one respect Mr. Bryan's statement, if it ever reaches Berlin, may prove enlightening. He refers to the demands of the United States as demands and his frantic nervousness indicates that the President's former chief adviser and diplomatic intimate has a very healthy fear of the lengths to which President Wilson would go to vindicate the honor of his country.

Nothing yesterday cleared away the one big interrogation point in connection with Bryan's resignation. No one, speaking with authority, has offered to explain why the lover of peace signed the "strict accountability" note of February 10 and the even more menacing and aggressive note of May 15 and then refused to sign a communication couched in the friendly. courteous language of the President's latest note.

Spectacular Effect Sought. Among those observers who conjects

influence or alter in any way its po- seriously considered-that for some rea-Cabinet with the spectacular effect of which his presence has been deprived these two years and this last note furnished the pretext. Although it is offcially stated that the note underwent no material change after Mr. Bryan finally refused to sign it, there is reason to bebe conditional upon the separation by lieve, considering the phraseology in its relation to the note of May 15, that in an effort to avert a Cabinet crisis which he saw was coming, the President made concessions to his premier before they were demanded. Naturally, to one whose real purpose was to find ground for resigning, such concessions were not satisfactory. Only Mr. Bryan can explain why he couldn't sign the last note, and he has

bition issue and the German-Ai vote, to which he appealed yes again has his eyes upon political a a matter of conjecture. But in